

U. S. A. AND THE CONGO.

KING LEOPOLD'S CLEVER MOVE

DEPUTATION TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

An Antwerp correspondent says that King Leopold's concession to an American company of the cultivation rights on a million hectares of land in the Congo Free State, with ten years' option of purchase at half a million, is considered a clever move on the part of the astute monarch, as by so doing he implicates America in the international situation.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a deputation which waited on him in regard to the administration of the Congo State, said that should Belgium fail to take the matter out of the hands of King Leopold, it will become our duty to summon a conference of the signatory Powers to the Treaty of Berlin, for further enquiry and common action.

LONDON, November 20.

Replying to a representative deputation regarding the Congo Free State, Sir E. Grey said that the Belgian Government had the prior right to intervene. If it did, it would certainly have to make a complete change in the régime, otherwise Great Britain would sound the Powers with a view to a conference. She would only take isolated action as a last resource. (Reuter)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Quarantine in Turkey.

A telegram from Pera states that the quarantine restrictions against arrivals from Beyrout have been removed.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, will be distributed at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 9 p.m. to-day.

American Oil for Egypt.

The S.S. Milton, which arrived here on the 19th inst., discharged 61,000 cases of refined oil, 110,000 cases, and 2,000 cases of naphtha.

Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers will meet at Aldon, Palace, under the presidency of the Khedive, shortly after his Highness's arrival in Cairo, in order to pass the budgetary estimates for 1907.

Khedivial Agricultural Society.

The Khedivial Agricultural Society will meet on the 24th inst., under the presidency of Prince Hussein Pasha Kamel, to discuss the question of dredging canals.

P.W.D. Contracts.

Surety for contracts for the Ministry of Public Works is henceforth fixed at L.E. 400, and not at 10 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the undertaking.

Presentation of Medal.

On Sunday last, the medal for Long Service and Good Conduct was presented to Foreman of Works Quartermaster Sergeant W.E. Saunders, R.E., on parade after church at Kas el Tin.

Tourist Accommodation in Egypt.

It has been estimated that the hotels visited by tourists in Egypt at Alexandria (including the Savoy Palace Hotel), Cairo (including the Hotel Sémiramis), Luxor, and Assuan now accommodate 6,000 beds for tourists.

Testimonial to Dean Butcher.

A meeting will be held at the British Agency at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 28th inst., in order to consider the question of presenting a testimonial to the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, D.D., before his departure from Egypt. The Earl of Cromer and the Hon. L.M. Iddings will preside. All friends of Dean Butcher (ladies as well as gentlemen) are invited to attend.

Alexandria Pier.

The scheme for this pier on the Alexandria quay is practically settled. The final arrangements will be decided on at the forthcoming meeting of the Alexandria Municipal Commission. This will be a great boon to the Alexandria public, and should prove, if well managed, a successful venture. A handsome casino and restaurant are to be erected on the pier.

Motor Boats for Egypt.

Captain E.T. Dixon, late R.A., and Captain R.T. Dixon, late R.E., the senior partners in the well-known motor-boat firm of Dixon Brothers and Hutchinson, of Southampton, have brought a fleet of petrol motor boats to Alexandria with a view to pushing this important new industry in Egypt. They have already sold a fine young boat of this description to Mr. G.O. B. Alderson for use at his seaside residence in Aboukir Bay. He has consented not to take delivery for another month, during which time that boat, with the rest of the fleet, may pay a visit to Cairo by way of the Mahi el Khatat and the Nile. At Cairo, the motor boats will be exhibited in the river for the benefit of intending purchasers. The craft are of a variety of length and embrace the most modern types, and are well known to the Egyptian public, as they have been racing last season.

MOROCCO.

DEMONSTRATION IN FORCE IMMINENT

MADRID, November 21.

The authorities are preparing to land 500 marines in Morocco. It is believed here that a demonstration in force with the agreement of France and Great Britain is imminent. (R.)

ROYAL VISIT TO BERLIN.

KAISER'S "FAITHFUL FRIEND."

BERLIN, November 19.

The King of Denmark arrived here this morning. He was warmly welcomed by the authorities and the population.

The King declared to the burgomaster of the city that he had come as a faithful friend of the Emperor, whom he greatly esteemed.

The King was accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Rosen-Löwenzon. (R.)

BERLIN, November 19.

The King and Queen of Norway will visit the Imperial Court about the middle of December. (Reuter)

KAISER JUSTIFIES HIMSELF.

WORKING FOR GERMANY'S FUTURE.

BERLIN, November 20.

The Emperor has authorized the publication of an interview he had with the Bavarian poet Gausch, in which he declared himself an optimist who is working hard for Germany's future. He would like people to understand him and help him attain the objects he has in view. (Reuter)

It is believed that the publication of the interview is a reply to the recent attacks in the Press.

FRENCH POLICY.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH MILITARY CONVENTION.

PARIS, November 21.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—M. Clemenceau, replying to a question, said that he had not been sufficiently long in office to say whether an Anglo-French military convention existed, but he did not think so.

The church inventories which are being carried out in France are fiercely opposed, especially in Brittany where brickbats and burning sulphur are employed to resist the troops. (Reuter)

PARIS, November 20.

After a speech by M. Clemenceau, justifying the home and foreign policy, and especially the inventories, the Senate passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry by 213 votes against 32. (Havas)

THE GOVERNMENT.

AN APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, November 20.

The Liberal papers are confident that the Government will not resign on the Education Bill, and declare that they intend to force all their measures through the Commons and then appeal to the country with a complete case. (Reuter)

TRANSVAAL LETTERS-PATENT.

PRACTICALLY COMPLETE.

LONDON, November 20.

It is understood that the Transvaal Letters-Patent are practically complete, and will receive the Royal approval before the end of the month. (Reuter)

ARMY BILLETING.

NOVEL SCHEME.

LONDON, November 20.

The First Alder-hot Division has carried out, in the neighbourhood of Camberley, a novel scheme of billeting on the German style. 5,000 men were billeted in two hours. (Reuter)

THE NEW DUMA.

SOCIALISM PREPONDERANT.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 20.

Notwithstanding the Government attempts to stifle voting it is expected that the Socialist element will preponderate in the new Duma. (Reuter)

SUFFRAGETTE IN PRISON.

LONDON, November 20.

The suffragette who was arrested was fined 10s. or to receive seven days' imprisonment. She decided to go to prison. Mrs. Depard gave evidence on the ring leadership. (R.)

ANOTHER SPRINGBOK VICTORY.

LONDON, November 20.

Football. Rugby. The South Africans beat the North of Scotland by 35 points to 3. (Reuter)

ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPALITY.

BUDGETARY ESTIMATES FOR 1907.

According to the report of the Administrator of the Alexandria Municipality on the budgetary estimates for 1907, the latter figure out as follows:—
Revenue L.E. 221,000
Expenditure 217,370

Reserve L.E. 3,700

The continual progress of the municipal sources of revenue, says Mr. Chataway, allows him to foresee for 1907 receipts exceeding by L.E. 26,000 those embodied in the Budget of 1906. This satisfactory augmentation is mainly due to increased revenue under the head of the tax on buildings (L.E. 7,801), the tax on carriages and beasts of burden (L.E. 4,170), the 2% house tax L.E. 2,500, road dues (L.E. 3,200), quarry dues (L.E. 2,500), abattoir receipts (L.E. 2,000), etc.

After referring in detail to the various heads of revenue, the Administrator says that the fact must not be lost sight of that the budgetary equilibrium is only just maintained by the Municipality's present resources, and that if the budget has sensibly increased, it is far from having reached the amount which the needs and charges of the city will shortly necessitate for the upkeep of all the new works which have already been undertaken, and which the fresh extraordinary resources will allow them to undertake in a more or less early future, for the sanitation, aeration, and embellishment of the town. Chataway Bay adds:—"The creation of a big reserve suggested by me in a previous report is logically dependent on the importance of the excess of receipts over expenditure; it is then for material impossibility, unless by a reduction of expenditures—to the detriment of the real needs of our various services—to establish a bigger reserve, so long as fresh resources do not arise to increase the present revenue of the ordinary Budget, the more so as the budgetary estimates of revenue do not exactly all that we shall be able approximately to cash in 1907, and the amount of which it would be imprudent to raise."

As regards expenditure, the estimates are established in such a manner as to ensure the working of the services not only such as they had been provided for in 1906 but also according to the situation and with the extension which they have undergone since. The report says that, taking into consideration the obligatory or unforeseen expenditures which the Municipality has to meet with its ordinary resources, and the desire expressed by the Municipal Delegation concerning the inscription on the Budget of 1907 of a reserve more in keeping with the needs of the city, the amount of the grants made annually by the Municipality to the various benevolent societies and other institutions, and which constitute optional expenditures (less the amount set aside for the free distribution of water to the poor), might be deducted from the ordinary Budget, to be included henceforth in the extraordinary Budget.

Chataway Bay adds: "While fully recognizing the useful work done by these institutions, I consider it more regular and more in conformity with the regulations and the interests of the administration itself not to take out of the ordinary Budget funds which might be devoted to maintenance and the obligatory expenditure of the city. In this way the reserve of the ordinary Budget will be brought up to L.E. 9,231."

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE.

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 20 Novembre 1906 à 5 h. p.m. sous la présidence de S.E. le Dr. Schiess Pacha.

Présents: MM. Ahmed Pacha Yehia, E. Banachi, Soliman Bey Abani, Mansour Bey Youssouf, Dr. G. Valentin, G. Zervodachi, membres; W. P. Chataway, administrateur; I. Sotky Bey, secrétaire.

La Délégation émet un échange d'idées au sujet des propositions relatives à la création d'un nouvel établissement, question qui a fait l'objet d'un examen de la part du Comité des Finances.

Cette question sera soumise à la Commission Municipale avec les observations générales émises par la Délégation à ce sujet.

La Délégation est favorable en principe à la proposition, adoptée par le Comité des Finances, tendant à la location de certains terrains sur les quais, et décide de la soumettre à la Commission Municipale.

Elle renvoie au Comité des Travaux Publics un projet de lotissement des collines de Hadra, au Nord de la route d'Aboukir.

La Délégation autorise la construction d'une canalisation dans la rue Sidi Waki, avec la contribution des propriétaires riverains.

Elle renvoie au Comité spécial deux demandes de majoration d'allocations de la ligne contre la tuberculose et de l'Association des seconds d'urgence.

La Délégation fixe la prochaine séance de la Commission au mercredi 20 novembre 1906 et en arrête l'ordre du jour.

Elle se réunira samedi prochain pour l'examen des propositions budgétaires présentées par l'administrateur.

La séance est levée à 8 h. p.m.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

825 BRANCHES.

French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc.

Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by ALEXANDRIA: 12 Rue Rosetta (close to Zikine Theatre).

CAIRO: 1 Sharia Kamel.

TRIAL LESSONS FREE.

UNITED EGYPTIAN LANDS.

IMPORTANT FLOTATION.

This company has been formed with a capital of £500,000, divided into 498,750 Ordinary shares of £1 each, and 25,000 Deferred shares of 1s. each. The Ordinary shares are entitled to a preferential dividend of 7 per cent., and will participate with the Deferred shares in the remaining profit available for distribution, the Ordinary shares taking sixty per cent., and the Deferred shares the remaining forty per cent.

There will be an issue of 298,750 Ordinary shares, payable as follows:—2s. 6d. per share on application; 2s. 6d. per share on allotment; and the balance in calls not exceeding 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

The subscription list will be opened on the 10th December, 1906, and closed on or before the 11th December 1906. One-third of the whole issue will be reserved for Egypt.

The directors are Major-General Sir John C. Ardagh, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., representative of H.B.M.'s Government on the Board of Administration of the Suez Canal Company; Mr. Elias Meyer, of Meyer Bros., Calcutta, and R. Meyer & Co., Singapore; and Mr. Gerald Arthur Sheppard, deputy-chairman of Egyptian Estates, Limited. The advisory board in Egypt consists of Mr. John Hicks Pail and Neghib J. Sarrook Pasha. The Egypt Secretary will be Mr. Errol Kerr, C.A., of Messrs. Russell, Kerr and Wyatt, Alexandria and Cairo.

The company has been formed especially to carry on business in Egypt and the Sudan. The attention of the Board will, as opportunities present themselves, be more particularly directed to:—The purchase, development and subsequent leasing or re-sale of agricultural and building land; the lending of money, on mortgage or otherwise, on land or other approved securities; the carrying on of the business of an investment company. The company will mainly devote itself to the development of selected agricultural estates with a view to their rental or sale to natives in plots suitable to their requirements. The directors consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. John Hicks Pail, as agricultural adviser for a period of three years. Excellent opportunities frequently occur of lending money on first mortgage at good rates and with an ample margin. With a local advisory board composed of business men of high standing and long experience in Egypt good profits may reasonably be expected from this and other forms of investment which require special local knowledge.

The company has acquired from the H. and J. Syndicate, Limited, the right to purchase an estate of 4,793 feddans (say 5,000 English acres), situated some miles south of Alexandria and connected by a line of tramway with the Delta Light Railways system. The estate is a going concern, with ample farm buildings, stock, plant, etc. It has excellent soil and an ample water supply. Mr. Lang Anderson reports that it is "a property capable of great development at moderate cost and that if £30,000 be judiciously spent on it during the next five years it can be brought to a capital value of from £75 to £80 per feddan." He further adds that "the work of development is simple and follows well-known lines, so that the element of unforeseen contingencies is largely diminished, while the results of development are sure."

The present rental value of the estate is nearly £1,000 per annum, derived from an area of under 1,000 feddans let to natives, and Mr. Anderson sees no reason why, when fully developed, the estate should not yield an annual revenue of at least £21,500, whilst its capital value may reasonably be expected to improve by from 70 to 80 per cent.

The directors have other business in view which is believed to be of a most profitable nature; as, however, negotiations are still in progress, it is not possible to give details at present.

All the agricultural properties already acquired as well as those in contemplation have been treated with after personal examination by Mr. Lang Anderson.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

The Khedive left for Mariout yesterday morning and returned to Montazah in the evening.

There will be a reception on the platform of the Moharrem Bey terminus at 7.30 a.m. on the 24th inst. on the occasion of the Khedive's departure from Alexandria for Cairo.

A guard of honour of 100 rank and file, commanded by a captain, with two subalterns, the King's colour and band of the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, will mount at Cairo railway station at 11.15 a.m. on Saturday next, on the occasion of the arrival of the Khedive.

The Khedive will hold his first reception on his return to Cairo for the winter on Monday morning next.

His Highness despatched the usual congratulatory telegram to the Sultan on the occasion of Beyram.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CADI.

We regret to announce the death of Sheikh Ahmed Abu Khawla, Cadi of the Supreme Mekkeh Shar'iah, who died in Cairo yesterday. He was a renowned Arabic scholar and man of letters. The Sheikh died very suddenly, being taken ill yesterday morning while going to his office.

JANE HADING IN CAIRO.

"LA PRINCESSE GEORGES."

(FROM OUR THEATRICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Jane Hading was all and more than she had hoped to see and hear. She had a perfection of gesture, voice, intonation,—all that the French school has at its highest. In the play given, "La Princesse Georges," she somehow gave the personality and note of the piece, and yet her own self was at its strength: it was, in fact, the Princess played by Jane Hading, and not Jane Hading alone, submerging all the play.

The piece is not profoundly interesting in itself, except for one or two moments of excitement, and of course the revolver incident at the end; it has the touch of discourtesy and sentimental philosophy one finds in Dumas fils. This was marked with the other actors. They are excellent of their kind and play well up to Jane Hading herself; but the piece, the traditions of well-elocution, and even the theatre in which they were playing had their effect. The "asides," for instance, were almost shouted. But the Abbas Theatre is not good for acting, and the voice does not carry well.

Jane Hading has to impersonate a woman deceived, and forgiving, again deceived, then resolute, but conquered by her love after all, and then happy in that she has driven out her rival and sent that rival's lover to face the pistol of an infuriated husband; the prince returns unhurt, and after all not the archdeceiver she feared. Her impersonation was as great as can be imagined. That touch we have spoken of, discursive and sentimental, did not appear: every word, every movement, was natural; now passionate, now proud, pleading, forgiving, jealous, condemning, she held the whole theatre. Her influence caught one by the throat, as it were. And what a voice! We have heard the uttermost of the Theatre d'Orange declamation, the Opera Comique declamation, the exaggeration shriek for certain crises, Mme. Granier, the woman of the world. None were quite so perfect and true. Yet we did notice once or twice—always when she was alone on the stage, never when playing with one of the others—just a touch of forced note. At one moment there was a suspicion of deep tone as of Sarah, and now and again the voice rose high, and the gestures seemed excessive. That may have been the seven days at Alexandria, or the audience of Monday night; one expects it in the Khedivial Theatre! But her great effort, the tense, hurried, passionate whisper, and then at the last that strangled shriek of despair! How can actresses rant and boom and howl when such wonders can be done by other means! And again the "voix terne," lifeless and lightless when her love gave way before damning proofs: it was all a wonder.

We have spoken of the others. The price was good enough, as was Galasson, MM. Arnaud and Grammont, and Victor gave the right note of the perfect valet waiting to make money, and repenting a moment; but his asides jured greatly. He need not have compromised with the theatre acoustics to such an extent. Sylvanie de Terremonde (Laura Soreau) was too theatrical. She might have been Winifred Emery playing a character of Seton Merriman's, and over-acting her points. The other ladies were all a little traditional; and their pronunciation was almost too correct. This is not to say that they were not one and all far better than, say, the average Khedivial troupe.

The house was not very full, but it is a big theatre, and then unless one is well in front it is very difficult to hear properly. The management might perhaps give just a little more notice when the curtain is going to rise. We are sure they will; they are always most courteous and careful. But on Monday night at the beginning of each act there was a certain amount of disturbance. People only just found out that the curtain was up, and had to get to their places while the play was going on.

JERUSALEM CONSULATE.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW CONSUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Jerusalem, November 17.
Mr. Edward Charles Blech, who since 1894 has held the post of dragoman-archivist to the British Embassy at Constantinople, has recently been appointed His Majesty's Consul for Palestine, to reside at Jerusalem. He arrived here this morning, but will not enter upon his official duties until next May, having obtained leave of absence. He intends to return to Constantinople after a couple of days to join his family homeward. Mr. F. G. Freeman, his Majesty's Consul at Trebizond, will continue to take charge of the Consulate until Mr. Blech's return.

The nomination of Mr. Blech, who is still a young man, is hailed with much satisfaction here. His ability and thorough knowledge of the Arabic and Turkish languages, coupled with the vast experience he has acquired of Turkish affairs during a long residence in the Capital and in other parts of the Ottoman Empire, would seem to well qualify him to fill the post for which he has been selected.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner Seti arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, via Gibraltar and Malta, with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

The Ellerman liner City of Venice arrived at Liverpool from Alexandria last Tuesday morning.

The S.S. Egyptian Prince, with passengers and general cargo, left Malta on the 20th inst., and is due at Alexandria on Saturday morning.

LA BOURSE DU CAIRE.

LA SEANCE D'HIER.

TELEGRAMME DE M. BOUTIGNY.

Nous avons reçu ce matin le télégramme suivant que nous publions en laissant toute la responsabilité à son signataire. (N.D.L.R.)

(Correspondance payée).

La Caire, 10h. 28.

M. le Directeur de "l'Egyptian Gazette." Prière publier aujourd'hui et sous ma responsabilité ce qui suit: Séance plénière mouvementée hier après midi à la Bourse du Caire. Les agents de change presque au grand complet y assistaient.

D'après les rumeurs qui circulaient en ville depuis mardi on mercredi dernier on s'attendait à un spectacle corré: il ne s'agissait de rien moins, assurément, que de la démolition de la maison De Vries et Boutigny et des affaires patronnées par elle. C'était le principal sujet de conversation, l'affaire sensationnelle du moment. On attendait donc avec curiosité le résultat de cette fameuse réunion. Il parait que ce résultat n'est pas du tout celui auquel on s'attendait. De Vries et Boutigny n'a pas été dit en mot, pas plus que de leurs affaires; toute la discussion a roulé sur un point tout aussi intéressant, savoir: l'ordre du jour que portait la convocation a-t-il ou non été falsifié? Le Comité est sorti de la discussion en fort fâcheuse posture: trois membres présents à la séance au cours de laquelle les détails de cet ordre du jour ont été discutés déclarent, en effet, n'avoir eu aucune connaissance d'une demande d'interpellation qui y a été intercalée après coup et qui n'est pas avant que cette demande ne parvienne même au Comité.

Cette grave irrégularité a soulevé l'indignation générale et on a demandé avec insistance la démission du Comité.

M. Paul Osiol, arrivé d'Europe l'après-midi à 3 heures et qui a déboté avant pris la présidence de l'assemblée, a sauvé ses collègues en demandant une suspension d'audience. Sur 51 membres présents 39 seulement étaient à leur place à la reprise de la séance. Or, il en fallait 40 pour constituer le quorum nécessaire. Malgré l'insistance de la majorité, décidée à obtenir soit la démission spontanée du Comité soit un vote qui eût imposé cette démission, le Comité a purement et simplement levé la séance. Ses rares partisans l'ont immédiatement suivi et la majorité, satisfaite de ces succès, s'est bien promis de revenir à la charge jusqu'à renversement définitif de ce Comité, qui n'a plus sa confiance et qui se cramponne néanmoins à son poste.

BOUTIGNY.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The ex-Empress Eugénie intends to spend part of this season in Egypt.

Mostafa Pasha Fahmy, the Premier, is on a tour of inspection which is to include Mansourah and Damietta. He will return to Alexandria in order to accompany the Khedive to Cairo.

Ghazi Mokhtar Pasha, Imperial Ottoman High Commissioner, will leave Alexandria for Cairo on Monday next.

Marquis di Soragno, Italian Consul-General in Cairo, came down to Alexandria yesterday to take up the post of Consul-General left vacant by Baron Acatz, who is leaving for his new post at Galatz, Romania, by the Romanian steamer to-morrow.

The Counsellors of the Native Court of Appeal yesterday gave a banquet at the Grand Continental Hotel to Saad Pasha Zaghloul on the occasion of his new appointment.

A banquet was given at Mens House on Monday by the departmental chiefs and staff of the Ministry of Justice in honour of Osman Bey Mortada on the occasion of his appointment as Counsellor at the Mixed Tribunal of Alexandria.

Ahmed Bey Zulfikar, judge of the Mixed Court of Mansourah, has refused the offer of the post of moudir, made to him by Mr. Macbeil.

Mr. D. P. MacGillivray, Governor of the Bank of Abyssinia, has arrived in Cairo and is at present staying at Shepherd's Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Richards Carnoe Temple, chairman of the Egyptian Engineering, Commercial and Industrial Company, has arrived in Egypt, and is staying at Shepherd's Hotel.

Mr. Louis Belrose, of Washington, who has been appointed to a position in the American Consul-General's office at Cairo, is now on his way to Egypt.

Among the passengers by the S.S. Omaniieh which arrived on Sunday from Constantinople were Mr. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. G. Imbault, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ross, Miss Holland, Mr. Holland, Mr. Hirsch, Foad Bey, Mrs. Kelley, Mr. John H. Moran, Mr. H. E. Jones, Mr. W. S. George, Miss Williamson.

SUDAN DRINK TRAFFIC.

REASSURING STATEMENTS.

"The Aborigines' Friend," (the journal of the Aborigines Protection Society), says:—

Questions were asked in the House of Commons in July and August last by Sir Henry Cotton and Dr. Rutherford, on behalf of the Society, as to the alarming increase in the quantities and values of European spirits in the Egyptian Sudan, and seeking fuller information on the subject than is furnished by Lord Cromer's annual reports, or by other documents issued in England. The information then promised has not yet been presented to Parliament; but, through the courtesy of Lord Cromer and Sir Reginald Wingate, the Governor-General of the Egyptian Sudan, both of whom have lately been visiting England, the Secretary has been supplied by the latter, and by the Financial Secretary for the Sudan, Colonel E. E. Bernard, with some of the details asked for in the House, and with other particulars which are of special interest at present as evidence of the good work that is being done by British administrators in this part of Africa, and might be done elsewhere, in furtherance of the avowed objects of the Conference now assembled in Brussels.

The whole of the Sudan, of course, unlike Egypt and other countries stretching down to the North African coast, is within the "spirituous liquor zone," whose native inhabitants the signatories to the Brussels General Act of 1892 pledged themselves to protect from contamination by European alcohol. Whatever heresies they may have fallen into in other directions, moreover, the Sudanese are for the most part devout followers of the Koran in abstaining from the use of alcohol in all its forms. Herein they differ somewhat from other Mohammedan communities under French or British control in parts of North and West Africa, where contact with the pagans whom they conquered, and subsequently with European intruders, had more or less familiarised them with strong drinks. Consequently Sir Reginald Wingate, on taking over the work commenced by Lord Kitchener, had local prejudice on his side, instead of against him, in the statesmanlike policy he adopted. Nor was he hampered by such "vested interests," political as well as commercial, as have been so strong for even the most high-minded administrators in other portions of the continent to withstand. It is none the less Sir Reginald's credit, however, that he has made the best of his opportunities, and has established regulations as regards the liquor traffic which can scarcely fail, if they are duly observed and supplemented when necessary in the same spirit, to be of immense service to the two million or more Sudanese for whose welfare our country has made itself responsible.

The first of these regulations, one of the initial "Sudan laws" issued almost immediately after the present machinery of government had been organised, prohibited all importation of wines, spirits, or other alcoholic liquors, except under yearly licence, revocable at any time, and rendering its holder liable to severe penalties in case of its being abused. This was followed in 1902 by more precise and stringent rules, based on the experience of the two previous years and necessitated by the gradual incoming of European trade and traders, of which the principal forbade the sale of any alcoholic "liquors to any native of the Sudan, or any British soldier of the army of occupation who is not an officer." We are assured by those competent to form an opinion that these rules are rigidly enforced; that the Sudan authorities keep a close watch over the few persons to whom licences to deal in spirits are granted; that they receive daily returns of the quantities of liquor imported and sold, and of the character and nationality of the persons to whom it is supplied for consumption, whether on or off the premises; and that as a result of the care thus taken practically no European liquor whatever is disposed of to natives of the country, whether Mohammedans, who would sin against their religious obligations by obtaining it, or such pagans as are within reach of the liquor stores, who have stimulants of their own which are cheaper and more to their taste.

It is true that there has been a considerable increase in the supply of European liquors to the Sudan within the past few years, so great that it alarmed even Lord Cromer, who, in his Report for 1901, when the quantity was 250 tons and its value L.E. 8,400 wrote: "I have drawn Sir R. Wingate's attention to the large amount of spirits which seems to have been imported," and again in his Report for 1904, when the quantity was 561 tons and the value L.E. 119,734, "Sir Reginald Wingate's attention has been drawn to this subject. The sale of liquor in the Sudan should be carefully watched, and if necessary controlled." It was this increase that caused the questions which have been referred to be asked in the House of Commons shortly before the adjournment in the summer, and Sir Edward Grey promised to call for an explanation from Khartoum or Cairo. It seems pretty certain, however, that the growing trade is mainly due to the large number of Greeks, Levantines, Italians, and others who are now temporary visitors or permanent residents in the Sudan in connection with the dock building, wharf-making, road construction, and other incidents in the commercial development, both on the Nile and on the Red Sea coast, and between the two lines, which was the main inducement to appropriation of the country by Great Britain. These foreign workmen, like the English garrison, travellers for sport and so forth, insist on having imported for them such liquors as they fancy, and may have a right to get them. But this is a different matter from the supply of European spirits to the

natives. So long as the latter are saved from the poisoning that is plentiful in other parts of Africa, the requirements of the Brussels Conference are satisfied, and no one else has much ground for complaining.

In one respect Sir Reginald Wingate has, at the risk of lessening his popularity with the liquor liking members of the community under him, gone beyond the requirements of the Brussels Conference. Here, as elsewhere, the people not bound by religious scruples are wont to brew their own beers, of diverse tastes and qualities, and less frequently to ferment their own spirits, and with these native manufactures the Powers assembled at Brussels made no attempt to interfere. The Sir, however, evidently with good intent and apparently with beneficial result, has taken a bold course, this working of which will be well worth watching. On 1st July, 1903, he issued an Ordinance "for regulating the manufacture and sale of native liquors." One sweeping clause directs that "no person shall within the Sudan manufacture any spirituous liquor, nor possess or sell any spirituous liquor which have been manufactured in the Sudan under penalty of a fine not exceeding L.E. 10 and forfeiture of the apparatus used in the manufacture of the same." Another, dealing with non-spirituous beverages and the parts of the Sudan which have been brought under control, prescribes that "no person shall, in any town in which this ordinance may for the time being be in force, manufacture for sale, keep open any premises for the consumption of merissa or other native alcoholic liquor, except in virtue of a licence issued by the licensing authority"; and the licensing regulations that follow are laid down in subsequent clauses as strict and deterrent as they well could be. The example set by this ordinance is one that might be followed with great advantage in some other British possessions and in the possessions of other European Powers represented at the Brussels Conference now sitting.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

The New York "Sun" says:—

"A controversy which has been going on in Europe, and especially in England, as to the rival merits of Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes seems likely to be settled by a report of a disinterested but observant American Consul. 'Though the United States is the great cigarette producing nation of the world, there are imported into this country every year more than \$3,000,000 worth of foreign made cigarettes, some Turkish and some Egyptian. 'Turkey' is a large tobacco producing country, yielding 50,000 tons of tobacco every year, and the Turks, it is well known, are a nation of smokers. The amount of tobacco raised in Egypt is inconsiderable, and yet Egyptian cigarettes are imported into this country in considerable amounts every year.

"The explanation of this matter, as offered by the American Consul in Athens, is simple. It seems that the Greek tobacco crop last year was the largest Greece ever harvested—about 200,000,000 pounds. A brand of Greek tobacco is used for Egyptian cigarettes. 'Why, it is asked, Egyptian? The answer is that Egyptian cigarettes are made by Greeks, because cigarette paper is too expensive in Greece, where it is a Government monopoly. Thus the business has gone over to Egypt. The most famous cigarette makers of Egypt are Greeks.

"A very large business in cigarette making has been established in Alexandria, and it is in the hands of Greeks, who import their tobacco from their own country and in turn ship it to foreign countries, England and the United States being the chief market for Egyptian cigarettes, which are in fact, Greek cigarettes, those bearing the title Turkish being imported from Turkey direct."

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

November.
Wed. 21. Alhambra Theatre. French comedy company in *La Calotte*.
Tour Eiffel Music Hall. Every evening. 9.30.
Sat. 24. Moharram Bay station. Reception on departure of Khedive. 7.30.
Mustapha Range. B.R.C. Practice. 2.30.
Hockey. Ramleh v. Alexandria. 3.30.

CAIRO.

November.
Wed. 21. Abbas Theatre. Mme. Jane Hading. 9. E-bekah Theatre. French comedy company. 9.
Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alonzar Parisien. 9.30.
Champs Elysées. Cinematograph Entertainment.
Fri. 23. Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Sun. 25. Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Mon. 26. Alhedon Palace. Khedivial Reception. Khedivial Opera House. French Opera Company in *William Tell*. 8.15.
Fri. 30. Ghazieh. K.S.C. Skva Meeting.

Beck & Co's Pilsener Beer.
Obtainable from every Respectable Firm in CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA AND THE SUDAN.
Otherwise apply to
E. J. FLEURENT, H. MICHAEL, Sole Agent, 11, Rue Midan, Alexandria.

EGYPT'S HOSIERY TRADE.

(From the British Chamber of Commerce Journal.)

A branch of Egypt's imports with which we have not so far dealt in the pages of this Journal is the hosiery trade, and we, therefore, propose devoting space this month to a consideration of the same.

The Customs category in which hosiery goods are included reads as follows:—"Hosiery in silk, cotton, wool, or any other textile material. All such articles made either by hand or machinery, and principally those which are intended for purposes of clothing, such as stockings, socks, drawers, undershirts, and cotton gloves."

The returns relating to the classification in question for the past four years are as under.

	1902	1903	1904	1905
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Great Britain.....	7,229	11,638	18,181	17,338
Germany.....	31,643	37,287	44,823	50,881
Austria-Hungary.....	28,245	19,561	22,229	17,309
Spain.....	1,692	857	379	632
France.....	23,620	30,787	35,898	39,945
Italy.....	18,318	26,140	29,306	25,540
Switzerland.....	1,258	781	479	938
Other Countries.....	1,248	712	1,950	1,809
	113,244	127,763	150,238	154,392

A glance at the above table clearly shows that although England increased her small turnover by 240% during the four years, her trade at the end of the period was still nearly 50% below that done by Germany in 1902, whilst the latter country's figures rose from L.E. 31,643 to L.E. 50,881. France has steadily increased her sales since 1902, and although Italy's returns suffered a slight diminution last year, both countries are still a long way ahead of Great Britain.

Vests.—The bulk of the vests sold in this country come from Saxony and the southern parts of Germany. The price for the cheapest qualities runs about 12 francs (10/-) the dozen off Alexandria. Germany also produces a better class article with fancy designs at 30 francs, 32 francs, and even 40 francs the dozen.

We have recently had placed before us some Dutch vests made on the borders of Holland and Germany. The sizes were 34 and 36 inches in width, the length being 26 and 27 inches respectively. When we mention that up to six months ago these goods were sold at from 8 francs (6/8) the dozen off Alexandria, it will be readily seen that no wool is employed in their manufacture. Owing to the rise in the price of cotton, the vests are now 10 1/2 francs (8/3) the dozen. A very low grade article is manufactured by Italy and sold here by weight.

Speaking generally, the vests most in favour are those with long sleeves. The material should be fairly elastic, whilst, at the same time, the wrist of the sleeve ought to have a rather tight fit.

MEN'S DRAWERS.—The trade in this article, so far as this Arab is concerned, is not extensive, since the fellah, as a rule, wears an undergarment in the form of a very loose and wide sack with a couple of holes in it. The goods are made from cheap Manchester fabrics, and are worked up by the native women or tailors.

Cheap drawers for men have recently been sent over from Holland, the dimensions of the goods being 34 and 36 inches in width, and 41 and 41 inches in length. The material used is entirely cotton and the price off Alexandria about 9 francs (7/1) the dozen. Five per cent. is allowed to the commission agent and a further 3% to 5% for cash within 30 days.

STOCKINGS.—A very large business in socks and stockings is done by Germany and France. Although the former country also provides a better class sock, the bulk of her trade consists of a low grade article sold at prices which almost defy competition, viz., about 4 to 5 francs (3/2 to 3/11) the dozen.

The above remarks apply to women's stockings, though the material used is rather better than in the case of socks, and the price proportionally higher, say, from 5 to 6 francs (3/11 to 4/9) the dozen. Better qualities run up to 20 francs (16/-) and even 30 francs the dozen.

France does not lay herself out to supply the very cheapest form of socks, her prices varying, say, from 6 to 12 francs the dozen.

The few woollen socks which are used come from England, though for obvious reasons the output for Egypt in this article can never be anything but small.

Black is the principal colour for women's stockings, whilst openwork wear is also much in favour. In socks for men, those having horizontal or vertical stripes are the ones most in demand. Coloured socks also find a market here. One essential feature is that the colours should stand well, and in this respect Germany sets a satisfactory example, even with her cheaper qualities. The sizes are as follows:—Children 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Women 8, 9, and 10. Men 9 1/2, 10, 10 1/2, and 11. The goods are usually packed in boxes each containing half a dozen pairs.

Many travellers—and especially from Germany—come over in connection with the hosiery trade, and to show the volume of business which may be obtained on this side, we may instance the case—which we have on good authority—of a certain German manufacturer who, as the result of a personal trip once a year, usually takes away with him orders for vests and pants to the extent of L.E. 5,000.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

The reason for Germany's preponderance in the trade is undoubtedly the fact that she caters for the masses, the result being that she produces a low-grade article which is sold at a very cheap price. She is also liberal with her terms, allowing 5% to the agent and 5% for cash within 30 days or even longer. On the other hand, it is generally admitted that, excluding the relatively small better class European trade, the English articles are too good for the requirements of Egypt. We must also confess that, in the course of our investigations, we have met the old story of the refusal of home manufacturers to alter their sizes. In this connection, one well known firm stated to us that some time ago they obtained samples of ladies' stockings, the sizes and shapes of which, on arrival, were found to be entirely unsuitable for this market. The manufacturers on being asked to make the goods in larger dimensions replied to the effect that they could not alter their standard sizes unless a big line were taken. This was impossible, seeing that the order was merely a trial one.

Speaking generally, England easily claims a superiority in all kinds of woollen hosiery, and she can also more than hold her own in the best class of fine thread and cotton goods. She is, however, unable to compete in the lower priced articles.

The demand for fancy colours and designs in hosiery does not appear to be catered for at home, this trade being mainly done by France. For example, a prominent outfitter here recently showed us a French sock which he had been totally unable to match in England. The article consisted of a coloured ground with embroidered front, and was, of course, ribbed. Although the seams were badly finished and placed—the main one running exactly down the middle of the foot—the sock was being retailed by a competitor at 4/- the pair.

The ribbed top of an English sock should be thicker and thus more elastic than at present, so that it may cling better to the leg. The foreign manufacturer pays more attention to this point than the English house. In the case of women's stockings, the English standard requires to be made rather wider at the top for Egypt.

Certain foreigners when in mourning entirely clothe themselves in black, even carrying the practice so far as their braces. The necessary vests and pants come from the Continent. In the event of a home manufacturer wishing to enter this market, we would suggest that, after getting in touch with a reliable agent, he forwards the latter a small postal order with instructions to buy samples.

NOTICE.

ANY intending purchaser of a CARRIAGE, or MOTOR VEHICLE, should write for a copy, (which will be forwarded gratis) of Messrs. OFFORD & SONS' monthly list of second hand carriages, omnibuses, and motor cars; to 94, Gloucester Road, London, S.W. 28899-12-1.

METEOROLOGY OF THE NILE VALLEY.

The Egyptian Survey Department, constituted some years ago, is adding largely and rapidly to our knowledge of the hydrography, geology, and meteorology of the Nile basin. The director-general, Captain Lyons, R.E., has prepared and issued a monograph dealing very fully with the physiography of the Nile basin. In this work, he combines the results of former observers and investigators with the data accumulated during the past ten or twelve years by his department. It is a storehouse of information relating to that most remarkable, and until recent years most mysterious, of rivers.

We propose to give a brief statement, based on the information contained in the monograph, of the more important features of the meteorology of this Nile Valley and their relations to the physiography of the whole area.

The river obtains its supplies from two collecting areas, one the equatorial lake plateau, (between lat. 5° S. and lat. 5° N., and long. 35° and 35° E.), and the second the Abyssinian mountain and plateau area (between lat. 7° N. and 14° N., and long. 35° and 40° E.).

The former is the larger catchment basin, and includes the Victoria, Albert Edward and Albert Lakes, which serve as reservoirs to store the rainfall of the whole region. The Victoria Lake (equal in area to Scotland) is about 4,000 feet above the sea, and is slightly lower than the mean level of the plateau. The ground rises slightly to the south and east, and rapidly to the west to the elevated peaks of Ruwenzori, which separate it from the rift valley, in which are situated the Albert Edward and Albert Lakes connected by the Semliki River. The catchment area of the Victoria Lake is only of comparatively small extent, not more than twice the area of the lake, the level of which hence varies very slightly with the season. The Victoria Nile, which issues from the north of the lake, is precipitated over flat, marshy ground to the Chiga Lake Swamp, and descends by a series of rapids, and finally by the Marchioness Falls, to the lower level of the Albert Lake at its northern extremity in lat. 24° N.

The Albert Edward and Albert Lakes, with their tributaries, appear to collect a larger volume of water than the Victoria Lake, Victoria Lake discharges by the Victoria Nile a nearly constant amount, averaging 500 cubic metres per second, and the Albert Lakes amounts varying between 500 and 1,100 cubic metres per second.

The discharge of the lake system is carried off northwards from the Albert Lake by the Bahir el Jebel, or Albert Nile, as it is called by Sir William Willcocks. It descends rapidly from a level of 2800 feet to 1500 feet at Gondokoro (lat. 5° N.), in a narrow channel with numerous falls and rapids, and thence to Lake No (lat. 94° N.) through an extensive flat and swampy region. It is joined at Lake No by the Bahir el Ghazal, and about eighty miles further downstream by the Sobat. The former drains a large portion of the Sudan, its headwaters being chiefly in the equatorial belt. The Sobat is formed partly by drainage from the same belt and partly from the southern fells of the Abyssinian plateau.

Between Lake No and Khartoum, the main stream is now known as the White Nile. The discharge of this river below Lake No varies to a slight extent during the year, and averages only 350 cubic metres per second, and hence considerably less than the supply passing into the river from the Albert Lake. This difference represents the loss by evaporation in the extensive swamp region through which these streams flow. That of the Sobat is only considerable during the rainy season, from April to December, ranging between 380 cubic metres and 1470 cubic metres per second. The White Nile below the junction of the Sobat (lat. 94° N.) to Khartoum (lat. 15 1/2° N.) receives no sufficient, and flows in a broad valley as a wide stream of moderate velocity. This part of the Nile plays a subordinate but important rôle with respect to the Nile floods. From May to September the flood water brought down by the Sobat River is ponded up or held back in this reach of the Nile, and hence does not contribute to the lower Nile flood. Captain Lyons states that this action stores up an average of about 1550 million cubic metres from the Sobat flood, which is supplied to the Nile in October, November, and December, thus prolonging the period of the Nile flood, and delaying the fall of the Nile to its low water stage. ("Nature")

(To be continued.)

* "The Physiography of the River Nile and its Basin," by Captain H. G. Lyons, R. E., Director-General, Egyptian Survey Department.

WORLD'S LARGEST PLOUGHING MATCH.

At the great ploughing match of the North Kent Agricultural Association, held near Danford on November 1st last, eight out of the ten first prizes were won with the Howard ploughs, including the two special prizes for the best work done with a turnstile balance plough, and for the best work done with an iron plough.

Hamburg & Anglo-American NILE COMPANY.
River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.
THREE SAILINGS A-WEEK.
Agents at Alexandria
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD.
20-4-907

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, November 10.

It is officially notified that substitutes of the Imperial Yeomanry who volunteered for service with the 6th London Regiment (Imperial Yeomanry) will be attached to that regiment for about six months, and they are expected to proceed to Cairo as soon as they are ready.

The vacancy for a lieutenant general caused by the promotion of General Sir W. G. Nichol, K.C.B., has been promptly filled by the promotion of Major General F. W. Kitchener—brother of Lord Kitchener—commanding the Lahore Division. Lieutenant General Kitchener entered the West York Regiment in 1876, and was in command of the 21st Battalion at the outbreak of the Boer War. He saw service in the Afghan War, 1878-80, including Lord Roberts' march from Samarkand to Kabul (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp); was a special officer in the Dongola Expedition, 1896, as Director of Transport (mentioned in despatches, brevet lieutenant colonel); 4th Class Order of the Nile, 1897-98, was attached to the Egyptian Army, 1897-99, served in the Nile Expedition 1897-98, as Director of Transport; was at the battles of Atbara and Khartoum, and afterwards was Governor of that city (mentioned twice in despatches, brevet colonel, 3rd Class Medjidieh, two clasps, and British medal). He was in command of the 2nd West Yorks at the beginning of the South African War, but was almost immediately given a brigade in the fighting for the relief of Ladysmith (mentioned thrice in despatches, promoted major general for distinguished service, C.B., Queen's medal with five clasps, King's medal with two clasps).

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain J. T. Field, 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, Khartoum, has been placed on retired pay. He served over 11 years in the ranks prior to getting his warrant, which he held almost 13 years before he got his commission in 1896 in the South Wales Borderers. He was transferred to the Royal Berks in December, 1903. Captain Field served with the old 24th in the Kaffir War, 1877-78 (medal with clasp).

Second Lieutenant L. D'Arenberg, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has resigned the commission to which he was recently appointed.

A number of gunners of the Royal Garrison Artillery are to be trained as drivers of traction engines. This is for the purpose of having men capable of shifting heavy guns, etc., when ordinary drivers are not available.

The departure of the cruiser Diana for the Mediterranean has been delayed by order of the Admiralty.

Pending the report of a committee on the dangers of deep sea diving, no diving unless absolutely necessary is to be made where the depth is over 20 fathoms. The time limit is one hour at 15 fathoms, and half an hour at 20 fathoms.

ISLAM AT PRAYER.

A writer in the "Times of India" gives an interesting account of a visit of the Bombay Mohammedans to their mosques. Standing at sundown opposite the gateway of the building, the spectator witnesses the sight pictured as follows:—

Here are the rich, the poor, the merchants of Persia, clad in their long black coats; there the full-blown Malay. Behind them come smart sepoy boys hailing from Northern India, golden turbaned, shrewd-eyed Mohammed traders, and ruddy complexioned, close-bearded Jats from Multan. Nor is our friend the dark Sidi wanting to the throng; and he is followed by the Arab with his well-known head-gear, by the handsome Afghan, and by the broad-shouldered native of Bokhara in his heavy robes. Mark, too, the hurried steps of the broad-chested worker from Sora, who grudges this half-hour of daylight stolen from his loom; and note the contrast of colour as the grimy sifter or blacksmith passes through the porch side by side with the spotlessly clad Konkani Musselman, whose high features and olive skin betray his Indo-Arab origin. Rich and poor, clean and unclean, all pass in to—prayer. As the concourse increases, the shoes of the Faithful gather in heaps along the inner edge of the porch; only the newer shoes are permitted to lie, sole against sole, close to their owners, each of whom, after washing in the shaded cistern, takes his place in the hindmost line of worshippers.

As the service proceeds, the ranks of the congregation kneel, stand, fall prostrate, and press the brow upon the ground with a rhythm so reverential and so dignified that the watcher forgets for a time the torn or tawdry raiment, the grime of the factory, the dust of the streets, and feels that each fresh attitude of devotion is indeed the true posture of prayer. It is as a sea, troubled by the breath of some unseen spirit—wave upon wave rising, bending, and finally casting itself low in humility and self-sacrifice at the very footstool of the Most High. But all the worshippers are men. "Where are the women," you ask; "do they not repeat the daily prayers also?" "Verily yes," replies our guide; "they are all praying in their homes at this hour. More regular, more reverent are they than we are; and if we men but prayed as the women pray, no shadow would dim the brightness of Islam."

PITH OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM HOME PAPERS.

Internal Discontent in Germany.

On the eve of the meeting of the Reichstag General von Podbielski's resignation has been accepted. The Prussian Minister of Agriculture leaves office adorned with the insignia of one of the most illustrious Orders which his Sovereign has bestowed. His retirement will nevertheless be generally regarded as a recognition of the force and authority of public opinion. The late Minister was unpopular with the masses of the German people because of the extreme views upon agricultural protection which he shared with the narrowest and the most conservative of the Prussian Agrarians. His policy has left its mark upon the new treaties of commerce which Germany has been concluding with her neighbours, and at home it is regarded as one of the main causes of the great rise in the cost of meat which is occasioning such widespread discontent in the Fatherland.

The sacrifice is, no doubt, expedient, but it will hardly suffice to assuage the general discontent and uneasiness which are said to pervade almost all classes of the German nation. These feelings have their root in causes far wider and deeper than resentment at the conduct of an individual Minister, or even than displeasure at the general conduct of public affairs. They arise not from the mismanagement of those affairs, though with a nation which has its full share of vanity this doubtless has helped to inflame them, but from the great and growing dissatisfaction that the management of the country should remain exclusively confined to the present hands. An influential South German newspaper boldly attributes them to what it calls, with some petulance perhaps, a "crisis of absolutism." The phrase is exaggerated, but that it expresses a truth no observers who have watched the growth of modern Germany, and the development of political thought within her borders, will question. ("Times").

A Plea for Official Recognition.

Sensitive as they are to fluctuations in international prestige, the subjects of William II. are, at present, more nearly concerned with the prolonged negotiation of their civil rights. They cast their eyes abroad, and see that the peoples of less intellectual and less progressive countries have a definite voice in the management of their domestic affairs. A Frenchman, an Italian, an Austrian, or Hungarian, even a Bulgarian or Serb, can take his part in the making or unmaking of a Ministry. In Germany, if there is a "Chancellor crisis," the electors are but an audience invited to witness a show which is planned and managed behind the scenes.

The situation would, perhaps, be considered less intolerable if the only parties concerned were Emperor and Reichstag, King and people. But between the Monarch and his subjects stands the Court circle, a clique of flatterers and adventurers, whose business it is to prevent the Ruler from ascertaining the mind and thought of the nation. If we may believe the journals—which are, without distinction of party, practically unanimous—the courtiers are only too successful in the arts of mystification. They play alike on the finer impulses of the Emperor's character and on the less noble traits—on his generosity, his self-reliance, and his vanity. *Nihil est quod credere de se. Nod possit cum laudatur dis equa potestas.* It is hard, indeed, for an absolute Ruler to ignore adulation and set a limit to his own capacity. ("Standard").

Belgium and the Congo.

In the course of his speech at the Guildhall banquet on Friday last, the Marquess of Ripon pointed out that the best solution of the Congo difficulty lay in the annexation by Belgium of the territories of the Free State, which thenceforward would exist only as a Belgian colony. In that event it may be assumed that Belgium's national pride could not for a moment allow her to countenance the perpetuation of the system with which the rule of her Sovereign in Africa is unhappily associated. If she should decide to take this step, and to assume the burden which would thereby be cast upon her, she may be well assured that she will be ham-

pered by no interference on the part of this country. Rather than that she may rely on the energetic sympathy of all persons who have recognized that in this course lies the salvation of the Congo natives. If, however, Belgium should not see her way to undertake this duty, then, as Lord Ripon pointed out on Friday, it will be for this country and the other Powers to consider what concerted action may be taken to enforce the provisions of the Berlin Act of 1885. ("Morning Post.")

Adverse Legislation and Investments.

The question of safe investments is a very difficult one for men who have no financial experience. In the old days, when Consols were not sufficiently attractive, the professional man and the official with a fixed income had an alternative in mortgages on land, which were thought to be as safe as Consols themselves. But, what with the depreciation of agricultural property and predatory legislation, beginning with Ireland and spreading to the rest of the United Kingdom, the former sense of security has vanished, and it will not be long before testators will forbid their trustees to invest money in land in Great Britain, as they have for years done with regard to Ireland. Under a Government which crouches before the Labour Socialist party, even railway Debentures of the highest class are weakened. There is an old-fashioned complaint that people will invest in risky ventures in foreign countries, and yet refuse to take up promising prospects at home. The explanation, in part at least, is that confidence in the political justice of the country is shaken. Land, breweries, and railways are menaced by adverse legislation, and men with money to invest look out for opportunities in lands where the risks are less obvious. ("Telegraph")

British Cotton for British Mills.

Of such great national and Imperial importance is the growing of the cotton required for our manufactures within the Empire that no apology is needed for referring again to the work of the British Cotton Growing Association. The second annual report of the society, which is just issued, is partly encouraging and partly disappointing. The initial loss on working has been greatly reduced, and the council state that they have reason to hope it will be still further reduced next year, while in 1908 they expect to show an even account and possibly a profit. Such sanguine expectations might be discounted were it not that excellent results have already been shown; and within a not very large number of years the British Cotton Growing Association, and other allied bodies which may spring up in other parts of the Empire, having the same end in view, might quite possibly be able to grow all the cotton required by British manufacturers. That is, if they receive due measure of support. Patriotism and self-interest alike should induce the Lancashire mill-owners and operatives to take up shares in the Association; but the report before us does not indicate that they are inclined to do much. . . . It is sincerely to be hoped that the work of the British Cotton Growing Association will be better supported in the future by those whom it was formed to benefit. ("Globe.")

King Haakon's Visit to England.

The first visit to our shores of the first King of modern Norway would in any circumstances have been an interesting and a picturesque event. To find a parallel we must needs go back to the Middle Ages, to the ill-fated Maid of Norway, to the "brave old ballad of Sir Patrick Spens," and the time before the Union of the Crowns, when none of the kingdoms founded by Northmen was as yet a Great Power, and the Norwegian King could boast for a time a rather greater prestige, and even, perhaps, a somewhat higher standard of civilization than their cousins of England and Scotland. These reminiscences, like nothing in antiquity when we remember that modern Norway, in asserting her independence and dissolving this personal union with the Bernadotte dynasty of Sweden, has chosen as her Sovereign a Danish Prince and an English Princess. Perhaps because Norway has been for so long a nation without a separate crown or a separate history, and because political interests have touched our own so slightly, it is natural that the sentiment of our common origin and our ancient relationship should hold its place in the imagination of the two peoples. ("Tribune.")

EXCAVATIONS IN EGYPT.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES

A discovery at present unique in Egypt was announced by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price (president), at the general meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund, held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, last week. While excavations were going on at Deir-el-Bahari, a shrine containing its goddess was found intact, and the oldest temple at Thebes was unearthed.

When all the rubbish had been cleared away the top of an arch became visible, made of two blocks leaning against each other. A hole having been made underneath, it was found that this arch was the forepart of an arched room or shrine, in which was discovered a natural-sized Hathor cow, cut out of sand stone and painted, in a perfect state of preservation. This was the great find of the year. It was the first time on record that a shrine containing a god or goddess had been met with intact. A message was at once despatched to Cairo, and soldiers were sent to guard it; but before they arrived Mr. Corbally, who was engaged in the work, sat up all night with the charge to protect her from harm. The cow is of the same type as its modern representative, is painted a reddish-brown, with curious black spots in the form of a four-leaved clover, and on both sides of the neck are papyrus flowers and buds. The shrine in which it was found was built of sandstone blocks, covered with stucco, and elaborately painted and sculptured with pictures of Thothmes and Merit Ra and this cow of Hathor. The whole of this shrine was taken down, and carefully transported, together with the cow, to Cairo, where it has been rebuilt in the Cairo Museum. The neck of the cow bears the cartouches of Amenophis II., the son of Thothmes III. of the Eighteenth Dynasty. It is in high relief, showing that it was contemporary.

Experts declare this to be the finest specimen of Egyptian animal sculpture yet found.

In an address (read by Mr. Hall) M. Naville, who has been carrying out these excavations, said Deir-el-Bahari would be a lasting work of the fund of Egypt. It was one of the great attractions, and one of the most striking sights of all the antique remains at Thebes. When they had carried away the two mounds of rubbish on both sides of the ramp, the whole end of the valley at the foot of the majestic cliffs of Deir-el-Bahari would be cleared and open, and the visitor crossing from the river would have before his eyes, not a labyrinth of rubbish mounds, but two temples of remarkable design, dedicated to various gods, and chiefly the goddess who was supposed to dwell in the caves of the mountain, and to go down occasionally to the river—Hathor, mistress of the west. One of these temples, the largest, was built by a mighty queen; its pillars had been re-erected, and its ceilings restored by the fund, so as to protect the sculptures.

Dr. P. Grenfell reported finds of literary papyri at Oxyrhynchus far exceeding the discoveries of any previous season. These comprised new odes of Pindar, parts of the lost tragedy of Euripides on Hysipyle, parts of a new Greek historian, and of a commentary on the second book of Thucydides; the second half of the Symposium, and portions of two manuscripts of the Phaedrus of Plato, of the Panegyricus of Isocrates, and the speech of Demosthenes against Ecrotus. These manuscripts all belong to the second or third century.

Coming to the new Gospel fragment, which was found in one of the later mounds of the town, with papyri of the fourth to the sixth century, Dr. Grenfell said it contained a complete account of a dramatic episode. The scene is at Jerusalem, by the Temple, and the fragment begins with the conclusion of a speech of our Lord to His disciples, exhorting them to avoid the example of the Pharisees, and in solemn words warning them of the penalties which await the evil-doer both in this world and in the next. Jesus then takes His disciples with Him inside the Temple to the place of purification, where His presence is challenged by a Pharisee, who reproaches Him for entering the sanctuary without having performed the requisite religious ceremonies of purification. A short dialogue ensues, in which Jesus asks the Pharisee if he is pure, and the Jew answers, recounting the different religious rites for cleansing purposes which he has observed. To this our Lord delivers an eloquent and crushing reply, contrasting outward with inward purity. In stern accents He recalls the foulness of the pools below the Temple hill, and draws a striking contrast between the outward bathing prescribed by Jewish ritual and the inward cleansing which He and His disciples have received in the waters of eternal life.

Controversy, said Dr. Grenfell, would range rather about the framework and the colouring of the vivid picture disclosed by the fragment than about its main subject. The denunciation of the Pharisees was no stronger than that which occurred, for instance, in Matthew xxiii., 25, and Luke xi., 37. The chief difficulty was in connection with the ceremonial observances of Jewish ritual which, according to the Pharisees, were necessary before entering the Temple itself.

Having concluded his address, Dr. Grenfell recited the new ode of Pindar. Sir John Evans was elected vice-president in the place of Lord Grenfell, and the retiring members of the committee were re-elected. On the motion of Sir J. Evans, seconded by Sir Herbert Thompson, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. W. M. Laffan, of New York, for a donation of £1,000 towards the cost of carrying on the excavations at Deir-el-Bahari. The report of the treasurer (Mr. H. A. Grueber), which stated that owing to the restriction of the fund's work to Deir-el-Bahari there was for the first time for many years a balance on the right side, was unanimously adopted.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

AN OTTOMAN'S REPLY TO "AL MOAYAD."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE." Sir,—As "Al Moayad" has set himself forward to criticize what has been published in the "Egyptian Gazette" by the pen of a high learned man, he can by no means write in any other way.

"Al Moayad" aims at seizing every opportunity to prove to the public (Egyptian nation) that he is worthy of the leadership of the Arabic press. He also desires the natives to consider him the "official" or the "semi-official" paper, which defends them, and interprets their feelings and their inclinations. But it is evidently a difficult position for Sheikh Ali Youssef to fill or even secure, so long as the qualities described by the English writer are inborn with him. And the defect or fault in that is not, really, with Sheikh Ali, but it is with the earth of which he is the plant.

Despite all this, we find that "Al Moayad" is better than many Arabic papers. Its editor-proprietor is, actually, one of those who have had much experience in the changes of the tide of fortunes through the days, that he is apt to exaggerate matters with consideration to circumstances and speak according to the vicissitudes of policy.

It rather appears to me that if Sheikh Ali Youssef have succeeded in his attempts towards inducing the founders of the scheme of the new "Algarida" to take "Al Moayad" instead of the former, which will shortly be issued under the controlship of Ahmed Bey Lutfy, nobody can deny that—his working in the articles of "Kasr El Doubara" (would have surely been of another sort. The articles would have indeed been devoid of many cutting expressions and words, which have more badly impressed on the English than the articles of the English writer have on the Egyptians. Men acquainted with the methods of Arabic composition are sure to understand (realise) the same.

I find that the English writer, against whom "Al Moayad" writes, did not bring in his description of the Egyptian character one tenth of what has and had been compiled and written about the character of this nation.

We are sure of the fact that if we cited what had been said by Ibn-Khaldoun and other educationalists, accompanied by our own opinions, which are the fruit of a long experience, "Al Moayad" will be forced to accede to what has been said by the English writer, like his confrère "Al Minbar," who did it, a few days ago, with respect to an article written by an Englishman in connection with the scheme of the "National University." "Al Minbar" had, on that occasion, requested his compatriots to show their ability, capacity of undertaking the scheme by action not by words.

But I know perfectly well that the main purpose of "Al Moayad's" defence that the Egyptians are free from such low traits of character, is to prove their standing and worthiness of representation, as the council of representatives concerns the owner of "Al Moayad" in a personal point of view.

The only idea, I believe, that can be expressed with regard to the representation in question is what has been written by "Al Minbar's" correspondent in Constantinople, in his last letter.

His words run: "It is not proper of Europe to confer such a valuable donation on a whole nation, as it is only a few individuals of that nation who are representing the real life of high civilisation." And we can say nothing than to thank "Al Minbar" for his frankness in declaring such useful facts, and we consider it of more benefit than that "moderation" with which "Al Moayad" every now and then tries to praise himself, so long as such a "moderation" largely depends on the will and inclination of its owner.

To conclude my epistle, I beg the writer of the two articles published in the "Egyptian Gazette" to excuse "Al Moayad" for his defence in that way, as the latter wished, as I have already said, to defend, and at the same time to make his defence according to his end.

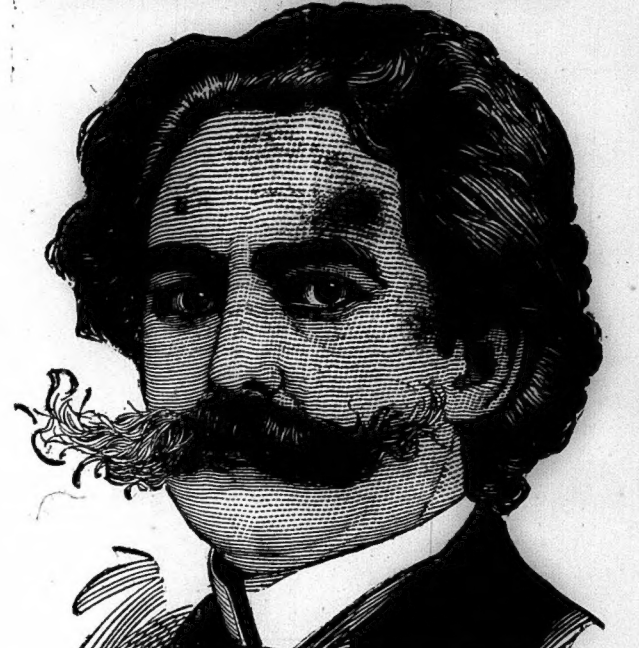
Turning now to "Al Moayad," I advise its owner as well as the other native papers to encourage the members of this nation to "work," and leave aside the controversial words and shouts which will neither reap them fruit nor turn peril out.

And the Egyptians will do much better to ably manage one scheme, and one only, which may indicate conspicuously to the world their capacity and standing, instead of burdening themselves with thousands of schemes and inaugurations of plans towards that end.—Yours faithfully,

Ras-el-Tin, Alexandria, Nov. 13

OTTOMAN.

CUBAN MINISTER TO THE U. S. Recommends Pe-ru-na.



Senor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States.

Senor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States, is an orator born. In an article in The Outlook for July, 1899, by George Kennan, who heard Quesada speak at the Esteban Theater, Matanzas, Cuba, he said: "I have seen many audiences under the spell of eloquent speech and in the grip of strong emotional excitement, but I have rarely witnessed such a scene as at the close of Quesada's eulogy upon the dead patriot, Martí." In a letter to The Peru-na Drug Mfg. Co., written from Washington, D. C., Senor Quesada says:

"Peruna I can recommend as a very good medicine. It is an excellent strengthening tonic, and it is also an efficacious cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—Gonzalo De Quesada.

Mr. Will A. Hoffman, Hagerstown, Ill., writes:

"I gladly give my testimonial with the thousands of others who have been cured by the use of Peruna.

"I had catarrh of the head and throat. I took cold easily and was dizzy-headed.

"I was all rundown and hardly able to work at all when I began using Peruna.

"But now, after using it about six months I am well and strong."

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggists will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,
Cairo and Alexandria.

PASSENGER LISTS.

ARRIVALS.

Per S.S. Equateur arrived from Marseilles to-day:—

Mr. Pinard, Mr. de Fresnel, Mr. and Mrs. Seemer, Mrs. Heidelberg, Mr. and Mrs. Girelet, Miss Barbey, Miss Nand, Mr. Hergenstein, Mrs. Festa, Mr. Francis, Mr. David, Mr. Grand, Count Zizina, Mr. Rochard, Mr. Gaillardot, Mr. and Mrs. de Richenstein, Mr. Desilla, Mr. and Mrs. Shamel, Mr. Dombic, Mr. Klamvriter, Mr. and Mrs. Matton, Mr. and Mrs. Misses Caneri, fam. Colucci, Mr. Peretie, Mr. de Cuadra, Mr. Jaeger, fam. de la Pommeraye, Mr. Sihar, Dr. Lortet, Mr. Moncharville, Mrs. Bertrand, Mr. and Mrs. Barthe Dejean, Mr. and Mrs. P. Fils, Mr. and Mrs. Mercier, Mr. Massignon, Miss Escoffier, Mr. Haeni, Mr. Brugué, Mr. Mirza Ali Khan, Mr. Kerminoff, Mr. Pault, Mrs. Cassat, Mrs. Coban, Mr. Grabani, Mr. Chevret, Mrs. Henon Bey, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Maskens, Mrs. Daresny, Mr. Adda, Mrs. and Miss Kinzel Badalli, Mme Ferry, Mr. Bouvier, Mr. W. Walker, Mlle Gandour, Mr. and Mme Glasberg, Mme Afifi, Mr. and Mme J. Keille, Mr. Singy, Mr. Wardah, Mr. Noailiac, Mme Judin et enfants, Mr. Dareux, Mr. Dumont, Mr. Ste. Claire Deville, Mme Hau-lon, Mme Lefebvre, Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mme Neys, Mr. Vitta, Mr. Day, Mlle Gilbert, Mr. and Mme Brillet, Mlle Saule, Mlle Dussaye, Mme Mezy, Mr. and Mme Houbre, Mr. Labrousse, Mr. Lagailarde, Mr. Tiget, Mr. and Mme Rozier, Mme Bonnet, Sœurs Adelaide, Louise et Estelle, famille Vivo, Mme Ludwig et enfant, Mr. and Mme Geiss and child, Dr. David, Mr. Labat, Mr. Agnellet, Mme Fleury, Mr. Chiarisoli, Misses Betting, Mme Devillers, Mme. Marcant.

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Specialty built in 1904 for a first class Hotel with every modern comfort. Magnificent Dining room, Saloons, Smoking room, large Verandahs and Garden. Electric light. MODERATE CHARGES. Ten minutes by carriage or Palais tram from Sidi Gaber. Special terms for Government Officials and Officers of the Army of Occupation.

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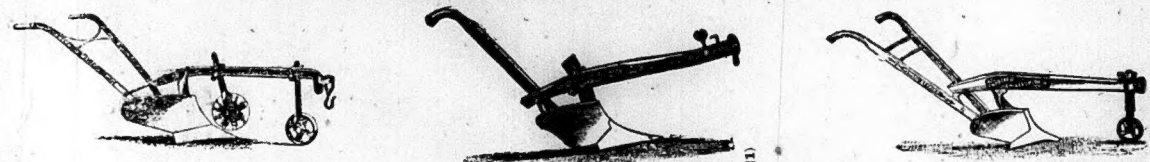
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26-1



ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

EGYPT ROYAL ENGINEER DISTRICT.

Notice to Builders and Contractors.

Separate tenders are required for the contracts enumerated below for the performance of such works and repairs, and the supply of such building materials, as may be ordered for War Department buildings and property in the above district from the 1st day of December, 1906, to the 31st March 1909 inclusive, viz:—

No. 1 Contract, Cairo (including Citadel, Mokattam and Abbassia).

No. 2 Contract, Alexandria (including Ramleh, Aboukir and Mex R. de Range).

Forms of tender with conditions of contract, schedules of prices, and further information can be obtained on application to the Commanding Royal Engineer, Head Quarter Office, Cairo, on any work day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. up to the 25th November, 1906, after which no forms will be issued.

A payment of £2 will be required of each candidate for the Schedule of prices. This sum will be returned on receipt of the Schedule of prices from the unsuccessful candidates.

Candidates tendering are requested to send in testimonials of competency to perform both jobbing repairs and buildings, also the nature and extent of their work-shops plant and staff of mechanics.

Tenders must be delivered at the Head Quarter Office, Cairo, by 12 o'clock noon on the 28th November, 1906, addressed to the "General Officer Commanding" and marked on the outside: "Tender for Artillery work at Alexandria" or Cairo.

The General Officer Commanding does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. W. ROPER,
Colonel,
C.R.E. in Egypt,
Cairo, November 15, 1906. 28879-6-3

Societe Egyptienne de la Daira Sanie.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Company invites tenders for the purchase of its steamer "Pelican," including furniture and fittings.

Offers will be received at the office of the Company, No. 2 Sharia El Bank El Watani, up to Friday the 30th November.

For all information apply to the office of the Company.

V. HARARI PASHA,
Director General.

28816-4-3

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Company hereby give notice that the rates of passage money from the 1st November by their Mail Steamers from Egypt will be as follows:—

TO	FIRST	SECOND
LONDON	£19	£13
MARSEILLES	£13	£9
BRINDISI	£9	£7

These rates will be in force up to and including the 14th May next, and are subject to rebate of 25% off the above fares to passengers returning within 12 months of date of landing.

OFF SEASON RATES.

15th May to 15th September.

TO	FIRST	SECOND
LONDON	£14	£9
MARSEILLES	£10	£7
BRINDISI	£7	£5

The Off Season rates are reduced rates, and are therefore nett without abatement.

28878-7-5

Commercial & Financial Supplement OF THE "Egyptian Gazette."

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton, cotton seed, and stock and share markets, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt for abroad the postage is P.T. 10 extra). For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Egyptian Gazette."

Sudan Government.

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in presence of an official or other reliable witness.

28234-30-10-9-7

Egyptian Postal Administration.

(AMENDED NOTICE).

An examination will be held at Cairo Post Office at 9 a.m. on the 29th instant and at Alexandria Post Office, at 9 a.m. on the 4th December next for the purpose of examining candidates for position of clerks and apprentices in those towns.

Candidates for clerkships must have the Secondary Certificate of Education and, if successful, will be employed at L.E. 7 per month.

Candidates for apprenticeships must hold the Primary Certificate of Education and, if successful, will be employed at L.E. 3 per month, rising to L.E. 5 on conclusion of apprenticeship.

Intending applicants must obtain a Ministerial Form No. 167 C.G. from the Government and forward it made out in their own handwriting in Arabic and English or French to the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Alexandria, not later than the 25th inst. for Cairo and the 1st December for Alexandria.

The following documents must accompany the applications:

- 1.—Birth Certificate.
- 2.—Certificate made on stamped paper, value 30 Millièmes, to the effect that the candidate is of Egyptian Nationality, and signed by two cadre employés of the Government in receipt of L.E. 10 per annum or upwards and counter-signed by their Chiefs.
- 3.—Certificate of good conduct on stamped paper, value 30 Millièmes, signed by two cadre employés as stated above.
- 4.—Secondary or Primary Education certificate delivered by the Ministry of Public Instruction within the last three years, or discharge certificate given by any Government Administration in which the candidate was employed in the cadre.

28877-1

Egyptian State Railways & Telegraphs.

NOTICE.

The Egyptian State Railways have the honour to inform the Public that commencing from Saturday, 1st December a new halt called Abou-Ghaleb situated at Kilom. 43,900 between Warden and Katta will be opened for the booking of passengers and goods, and the following trains will stop there to pick up and set down passengers:—

No. 71	No. 73	No. 97
1, 2 and 3 class	a.m.	p.m.
Abou Ghaleb...	arr. 7.9	dep. 2.54 6.9
	dep. 7.10	arr. 2.55 6.10

No. 96	No. 70	No. 72
1, 2 and 3 class	a.m.	p.m.
Abou Ghaleb...	arr. 8.50	dep. 12.15 7.15
	dep. 8.51	arr. 12.16 7.16

G. B. MACALEX,
General Manager.

Cairo, 13th November, 1906. 28867-2-2

Notice.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

DISPOSAL OF BUILDING SITES AT PORT SUDAN.

The Sudan Government will shortly dispose by Tender of about 400 Building Sites at Port Sudan.

The sites will be Leasehold held at Annual Rents on Building Lease for Eighty Years from 1st January, 1907. Rents will be payable only from date of acceptance of Tender.

The Lease will be Perpetually Renewable at Revised Rents fixed in default of Agreement by Arbitration at the end of each term of years. In fixing the revised rents the value of Buildings erected by Lessees will not be regarded as a ground for Increase of Rent.

Example: If a plot is leased for a term of 80 years from 1st January 1907 then on the expiration of that term the Lessee will have a right (subject to observance of his covenant etc.) to obtain a fresh lease for a further period of 80 years at a revised rent, and so on in perpetuity. The revised rent will be calculated on the value the site would bear if it were vacant building lands.

Offers are invited of Premiums for the Purchase of the above mentioned leasehold sites. All offers must be made by Tender, on the forms issued by the Sudan Government, and must be received at Khartoum not later than 1st January 1907.

Particulars of the sites offered, Plan of the Town, Conditions of Tender and Sale, Form of Tender, specimen Form of Lease, etc., will on and after October 1st 1906 be open to inspection at the following places during the usual business hours:

- Khartoum: "Office of Director of Agriculture and Lands (T) and Office of Governor of Khartoum Province.
- Cairo: "Office of Sudan Agent (T).
- Port Sudan: Office of Inspector (Government Office) (T).
- Suakin: Office of Governor of Red Sea Province.
- El Damer: Office of Governor of Berber Province.
- Athara: Office of Director of Railways.
- Alexandria: Office of Mr. Macpherson Grant.
- Port Said: Office of Dixon Bey, War Office Representative.
- London: "Office of Col. Western, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, and the Sudan Court, Imperial Institute.
- Suez: Office of Capt. Falconer, War Office Representative.

For the convenience of intending purchasers the Conditions of Tender and Sale have been translated into Arabic and French and copies of the translations into either language will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. per copy at the Offices in the above list which are distinguished by a capital T.

Further information will be obtainable after the publication of the above-mentioned documents on application in writing to The Director of Agriculture and Lands, Khartoum.

*Copies of the Documents will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. or 1 Shilling per copy at the Offices marked with an asterisk.

Municipalite d'Alexandrie

AVIS

Le public est informé que les jeudi 22 et 29 novembre 1906, à 10 heures du matin, il sera procédé au Palais Municipal, à Alexandria, à la vente aux enchères publiques des lots ci-après:

Enchères du 22 Novembre 1906:

No. de Catalogue et de la parcelle	Lot	Superficie	Mise à prix
I.	N° 1	Pics 1368.88	L.E. 2. 500
	" 2	" 1461.33	" 2. 500
	" 3	" 1456.—	" 2.—
	" 4	" 1528.88	" 2.—

Rue séparant les dits lots..... 1022.22

Pics 6837 31

VI.	N° 1	Pics 1112.88	L.E. 3.—
	" 2	" 1032.—	" 3.—
	" 3	" 1046.22	" 2. 500
	" 4	" 1032.—	Réserve.

Rue séparant les dits lots..... 802.66

Pics 51 25 76

No. de Catalogue et de la parcelle	Lot	Superficie	Mise à prix
XIII.	N° 1	Pics 536.88	L.E. 5.—
	" 2	" 534.88	" 4.—
	" 3	" 535.88	" 5.—
	" 4	" 536.88	" 4.—
	" 5	" 509.22	" 3.—
	" 6	" 502.22	" 4.—

Rue séparant les dits lots..... 832.—

Pics 3993.96

XXXIII.	N° 1	Pics 1816.88	" 4.—
	" 2	" 1761.77	" 3.—
	" 3	" 1706.66	" 4.—
	" 4	" 1844.44	" 4.—
	" 5	" 1794.56	" 3.—
	" 6	" 1788.66	" 4.—

Pics 10663.07

Le terrain au Port Est à Alexandria. La vente de la parcelle XXVI, mentionnée dans un précédent avis, a été ajournée.

Toute personne désirant concourir aux enchères, pourra se présenter à la Municipalité (Service du Contentieux), tous les jours de 9 heures à midi, les jours fériés exceptés, pour prendre connaissance du Règlement sur les ventes, du cahier des charges et des plans des parcelles à vendre.

Un dépôt de 10 % de la mise à prix devra être versé à la Caisse Municipale, avant l'ouverture des enchères. (*)

Les superficies des rues séparant les lots sont indiquées au présent avis pour le cas d'une application de la disposition prévue au § 2 de l'art. 10 du Règlement du 14 Juin 1905.

L'Administrateur.

W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 24 Octobre 1906.

(*) N.B.—Les dépôts devront être effectués en numéraire ou contre garantie, ou reconnaissance d'une Banque admise à recevoir des cautionnements provisoires pour compte de la Municipalité.

Les chèques seront refusés. Ces dépôts pourront être versés au Service de la Comptabilité Générale, avant l'heure fixée pour l'ouverture des enchères ou bien, en séance même, mais avant la mise en adjudication de chaque lot.

Il sera procédé à la vente en commençant par les lots les plus chers, ce qui permettra aux enchérisseurs, qui ne seront pas restés adjudicataires d'un lot, de poursuivre, s'ils le désirent, les enchères d'un autre lot, avec le même cautionnement.

Cependant, ils seront tenus de verser, en séance même, un second cautionnement, s'ils veulent concourir à l'adjudication d'un autre lot, au cas où ils auraient été déclarés adjudicataires d'un précédent lot, à moins qu'ils n'aient effectué un dépôt général, avant l'ouverture des enchères.

Les cautionnements seront restitués dès le lendemain de la séance. 28861-3-3

Alexandrie, le 24 Octobre 1906.

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Alexandrie, le 24 Octobre 1906.

Alexandrie, le 24 Octobre 1906.

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

La Direction Générale des Chemins de fer de l'Etat a l'honneur d'informer le Public qu'une adjudication aura lieu le 30 Novembre 1906 pour la location des parcelles de terrain ci-dessous désignées, à l'effet d'y installer des kiosques mobiles sans étage à l'usage de buffets, savoir:

Abou-Kébir	Kafr Zayat
Biéla	Kalline
Ismailieh	Teh el-Baroud

Les soumissionnaires doivent faire une offre pour chaque parcelle séparément, et le prix à offrir doit être indiqué par mètre carré et par mois.

Les offres doivent être faites sur papier timbré de P.T. 3, et adressées à Mr. le Directeur Général d'Administration sous double enveloppe, et sous pli cacheté, et remises avant le 29 Novembre à midi.

L'enveloppe intérieure doit porter la suscription:

Offre pour la location de la parcelle de terrain n°... (minimum, 50 mètres carrés, maximum, 100 mètres carrés) pour y établir un kiosque démontable, à l'usage de buffet.

La location commencera le 1er Janvier 1907, et prendra fin le 31 Décembre 1907, sauf Abou-Kébir dont la location commencera le 25 Janvier 1907 et prendra fin le 31 Décembre 1907.

Le modèle de Contrat de Bail est déposé aux Bureaux de Mr. l'Ingénieur en Chef de la Voie et des Travaux (Service du Domaine) et à chacune des gares des localités susmentionnées, à la disposition des soumissionnaires.

La Direction se réserve le droit de n'accepter aucune des offres qui lui seront faites.

Toute offre doit être accompagnée, à titre de dépôt, d'une valeur de L.E. 10, soit en une quittance de la Caisse Centrale des Chemins de fer ou en un chèque sur une banque. Ce dépôt restera acquis à l'Administration si le soumissionnaire, devenant adjudicataire d'un terrain, n'en prend pas possession.

La Direction se réserve le droit de jurer s'il y a lieu ou non d'assurer le recours des voisins. Le locataire devra se soumettre à la décision de la Direction Générale.

Il devra également prendre à sa charge les frais de gardiennage du kiosque démontable pour buffet par lui installé.

Le soumissionnaire devra, dans sa soumission, déclarer avoir pris connaissance des clauses du contrat, et des lieux, et s'engager à faire les démarches nécessaires en vue d'obtenir la rubrique réglementaire.

La Caisse, le 16 Novembre 1906. 28875-2-2

AVIS

La Direction Générale des Chemins de fer Egyptiens a l'honneur d'informer le Public qu'elle recevra des offres pour la location des Buffets des gares ci-dessous désignées:

Asiout,	Badraheia,
Beni-Souef.	

Les offres doivent être adressées sur papier timbré de P.T. 3 et sous double enveloppe, à Mr. le Directeur Général, et remises avant le 29 Novembre 1906, à midi.

L'enveloppe intérieure doit porter la suscription: Offre pour la location du Buffet de... La location commencera le 1er Janvier 1907, et prendra fin le 31 Décembre 1907.

Chaque Buffet doit être l'objet d'une offre spéciale et séparée. Toutefois, le même soumissionnaire pourra présenter des offres pour plusieurs des Buffets, c'est-à-dire une offre à part pour chacun d'eux.

La Direction Générale se réserve le droit de ne pas donner suite aux offres reçues, et de ne pas accepter l'offre la plus élevée.

Toute offre doit être accompagnée, à titre de dépôt, d'une valeur de L.E. 20, soit en une quittance de la Caisse Centrale des Chemins de fer, ou en un chèque sur une Banque. Ce dépôt restera acquis à l'Administration si le soumissionnaire, devenant adjudicataire d'un buffet, n'en prend pas possession.

L'assurance du local occupé par le Buffet, des constructions de la gare en partie ou en totalité (selon les convenances de la Direction) sera effectuée conformément aux termes de l'art. 9 du contrat, dont un exemplaire est à la disposition des soumissionnaires aux Bureaux de Mr. l'Ingénieur en Chef de la Voie et des Travaux (Service du Domaine) et dans les gares indiquées plus haut.

Le Caire, le 16 Novembre 1906. 28874-2-2

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer et des Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public que le bureau télégraphique de Louxor (ville), sera ouvert à partir du 16 courant pour la saison d'hiver.

L'horaire de ce bureau sera: de 8 h. a.m. à 1 h. p.m. et de 3 h. p.m. à 8 h. p.m.

Le Caire, le 15 Novembre 1906. 28873-2-2

Supplément Commercial et Financier.

DE "L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de "L'Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par le paquebot autrichien. Il contient des revues complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les dernières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publication; des tableaux des fluctuations de la place et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc.

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

GOUVERNEMENT DU SOUDAN

Concessions de Terrains à Batir à Port-Soudan

Le Gouvernement du Soudan va prochainement disposer, par voie d'adjudication d'environ 400 parcelles de terrains à bâtir à Port-Soudan.

Les dites parcelles seront données à bail emphytéotique, pour une durée de 80 années à partir du 1er Janvier 1907, moyennant loyer annuel, à charge pour le locataire de bâtir. Le loyer ne sera payable qu'à partir de la date de l'acceptation de l'offre.

Les baux seront renouvelables à perpétuité moyennant un loyer variable fixé à la fin de chaque terme, soit d'accord, soit par arbitrage.

En fixant le nouveau loyer, la valeur des bâtiments élevés par le locataire ne sera pas considérée comme un motif d'augmentation de loyer.

EXEMPLE: Si une parcelle de terrain est louée pour une durée de 80 années à partir du 1er Janvier 1907. Dans ce cas, à l'expiration de ce délai, le locataire aura un droit (à condition d'observer les conditions du bail) d'obtenir un nouveau bail pour une nouvelle période de 80 années, moyennant un loyer modifié, et ainsi à perpétuité.

Le loyer modifié sera calculé sur la valeur du terrain, s'il était libre de construction.

Des offres sont demandées pour les baux emphytéotiques dont s'agit; ces offres devront mentionner la prime que le soumissionnaire est disposé à payer au comptant en sus des loyers annuels établis pour chacun des lots. La dite prime devra être payée en un seul versement à la signature du contrat de bail.

Toutes offres doivent être faites par soumission, sur les formules dressées par le Gouvernement du Soudan, et doivent être reçues à Khartoum avant le 1er Janvier 1907.

Le détail des terrains offerts, le plan de la ville, les conditions de l'adjudication et de la concession, la formule de soumission, spécification du bail, seront à la disposition du Public à partir du 1er Octobre 1906, aux lieux ci-après indiqués, durant les heures de bureau.

Khartoum—Bureau du Directeur de l'Agriculture et des Terrains (T) et bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Khartoum.

Le Caire—Bureau de l'agent du Gouvernement du Soudan (T).

Port-Soudan—Bureau de l'Inspecteur (Bureau du Gouvernement (T).

Souakim—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province et de la Mer Rouge.

Wadi-Halfa—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Halfa.

El-Damer—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Berber.

Athara—Bureau du Directeur du Chemin de Fer.

Alexandrie—Bureau de Mr. Macpherson Grant.

Port-Said—Bureau de F. Dixon Bey, Représentant du Ministère de la Guerre.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For TREBIZONDE, by the S.S. Marasia, sailed on the 12th November:
Various, 30 bales empty bags, 400 bags rice, 25 packages sundries

For CYPRUS, by the S.S. Lefkoria, sailed on the 13th November:
Various, 650 packages sundries

For ENGLAND, by the S.S. O. kla, sailed on the 14th November:
N. E. Tamvaco, 2 330 tons cotton seed

For BRINDISI and VENICE, by the S.S. Nilo, sailed on the 15th November:
FOR VARIOUS PORTS

Various, 184 empty casks

FOR VENICE
R. & O. Lindemann, 450 bales cotton
F. C. Baines & Co., 93 " "
Choremi, Benschi & Co., 145 " "
E. Mallison & Co., 20 " "
Mohr & Fenderl, 46 " "
Schmid & Co., 186 " "
J. Planta & Co., 93 " "
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 30 " "
Mourai Bros., 90 " "
G. Petracchi & Co., 32 " "
G. Frauger & Co., 31 " "

1,226 bales cotton

For LONDON, by the S.S. Palestina, sailed on the 15th November:

Barker & Co., 2,330 tons cotton seed

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 1,773 tons cotton seed

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Congo, sailed on the 15th November:

Various, 100 packages sundries

For MESSINA and GENOA, sailed on the 15th November:

J. Planta & Co., 392 bales cotton

For MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Niger, sailed on the 16th November:

FOR MARSEILLES

Schmid & Co., 124 bales cotton

W. Trapp & Co., 62 " "

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 30 " "

H. Binderagel, 100 " "

Peel & Co., 202 " "

G. Riecken, 30 " "

E. Mallison & Co., 31 " "

F. Andree, 30 " "

G. Frauger & Co., 248 " "

Anglo-Eg. Spinning, 15 " "

F. C. Baines & Co., 246 " "

Mohr & Fenderl, 251 " "

J. Planta & Co., 31 " "

R. & O. Lindemann, 168 " "

Choremi, Benschi & Co., 215 " "

1,783 bales cotton

Sucreries, 91 cases sugar

Rice Mills, 2,600 bags rice

Various, 11 packages sundries

FOR DONKIRK

J. Planta & Co., 100 bales cotton

F. C. Baines & Co., 30 " "

G. Frauger & Co., 25 " "

155 bales cotton

FOR HAVRE

G. Frauger & Co., 150 bales cotton

155 bales cotton

G. Frauger & Co., 150 bales cotton

155 bales cotton

G. Frauger & Co., 150 bales cotton

155 bales cotton

G. Frauger & Co., 150 bales cotton

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155 bales cotton

G. Frauger & Co., 150 bales cotton

Hotels

Nungovich Hotels	£ 18 14 13	
Nungovich Hotels Nouv.	£ 18 14 13	
Egyptian Hotels	£ 8 4 13	72.3
National Hotels	L.E. 4 1/2 P.T.	
Upper Egypt Hotels	L.E. 5 1/2 1/2	
Splendid Hotels	L.E. 4 1/2	
Excelsior Hotels	L.E. 4 1/2	1 1/2

Tramways

Tramways d'Alexandrie	Frs. 190 —	352
Tramways du Caire	Frs. 602 —	1030

Valeurs diverses

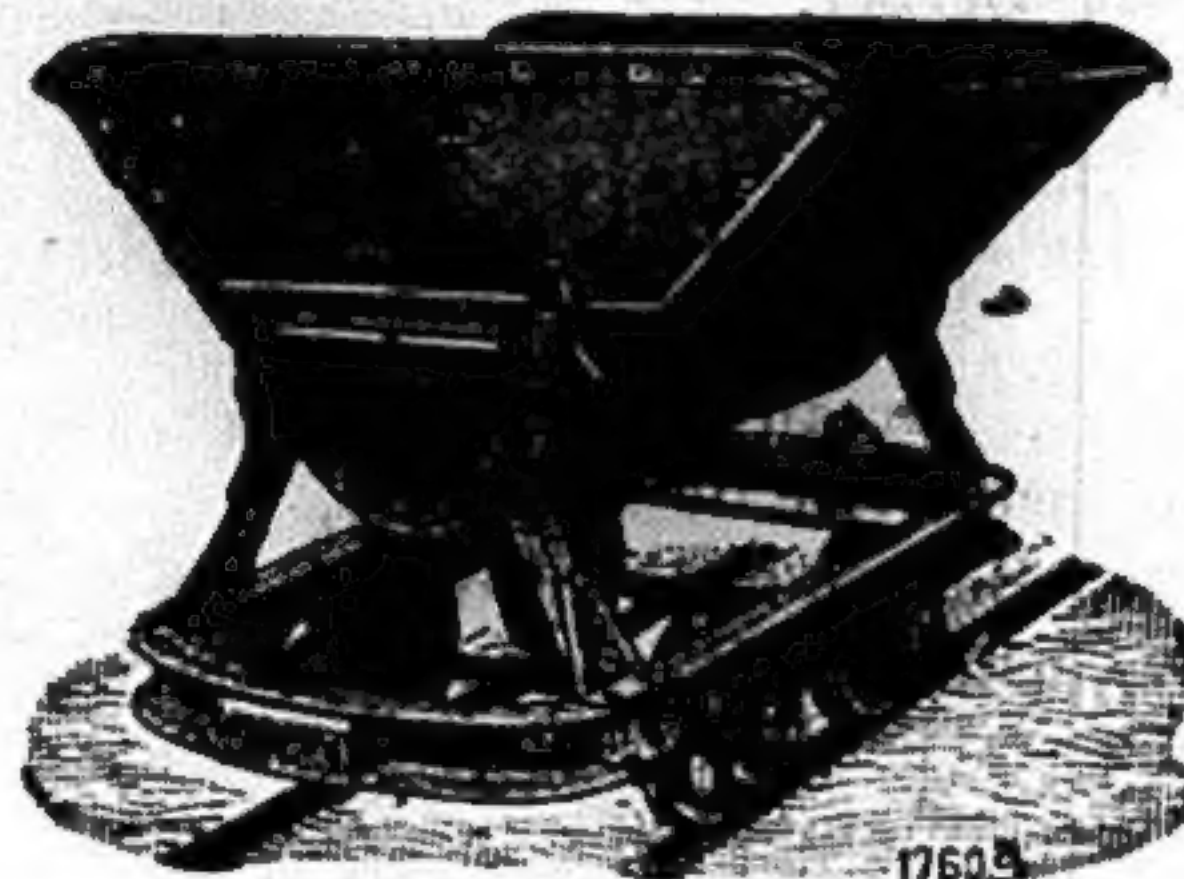
Bourse Khédiviale du Caire	£ 154 —	
Egyptian Investment	£ 1 3/8 3/8	
Société Egypt. d'Irrigation	£ 16 —	
Corporation of W. Egypt	£ 1 3/8 3/8	
New Egyptian Company	£ 33 1/3 33 1/6	
Land & General Trust	£ 1 1/4 1/4	
Egypt. Trust & Investment	£ 1 1/4 1/4	
Soc. Frigorifique d'Egypte	L.E. 4 1/2	
Walker & Meimarachi	£ 0 1/2	
Automobiles du Caire	£ 5 1/2	9
Egyptian Constructions	£ 1 1/4 1/4	

COALS

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

CARDIFF	Best quality	Shgs. 25/ @ —	Sl. 1/2
NEWPORT	Best quality	24/6 —	—
NEWCASTLE	Bothal	19/3 —	19/6
	Cowpen	19/3 —	19/6
	Davison	19/3 —	19/6
	Hastings	19/3 —	19/6
	West Hartley Main	19/ —	—
SCOTCH	Merry's	18/6 —	—
	Bairds	18/6 —	—
	Dunlops	18/6 —	—
	Best Hamilton Ell	18/6 —	—
YORKSHIRE	Micklefield	18/6 —	—
LIVERPOOL	Best Lancashire	18/6 —	—
	Second Lancashire	18/6 —	—
PATENT FUEL	Anchor	25/ —	—
	Crown	25/ —	—
	Star	25/ —	—
	Arrow	25/ —	—
	Swansea Graigola	25/ —	—
	Swansea Atlantic	25/ —	—
NEWCASTLE	Foundry Coke	40/ —	—
	Gas Coke	29/ —	—

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Cairo,

Egyptian Mining Market.

NAME OF COMPANY	Making up Prices Nov. 9	Latest Prices Nov. 9
Corporation of Western Egypt	2 1/2	2 1/2
Egyptian Estates	2 1/2	2 1/2
Egyptian Mines Explor. Syndicate	3 1/2	3 1/2
Egyptian Options	1 1/2	1 1/2
Egyptian and Sudan Mining Synd.	3 1/2	3 1/2
Egyptian Trust and Investment	1 1/2	1 1/2
Egyptian	1 1/2	1 1/2
Fatira (Egypt) Exploring	1 1/2	1 1/2
New Egyptian	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nile Valley Block E.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nile Valley (New)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North Nile Valley	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Syndicate	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sudan Exploration (10s. Shares)	1 1/2	1 1/2
United African Exploration	1 1/2	1 1/2

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apply to the offices at Cairo, Alexandria, Damshour, Tantah, Zagazig or Saida Zenah.

Helouan Branch Time Table from 1st November, 1906.

Cairo Bab-el-Lekdep. 6.30 8.10 9.10 10.10 11.10 12.10 1.15 2.10 3.10 4.10 5.10 6.10 6.40 7.30 8.30 10. — 11.30 1.15

Tourah " 6.58 8.30 9.29 10.29 11.29 12.29 1.34 2.29 3.29 4.29 5.29 6.34 6.59 7.49 8.54 10.19 11.49 1.50

Helouan " 7.15 8.48 9.45 10.47 11.47 12.47 1.50 2.47 3